

USAID/REDSO/ESA

**FY 2002
ANNUAL REPORT**

BURUNDI PROGRAM

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for East and Southern Africa and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/REDSO/ESA.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Carrie Johnson, AFR/DP/PAB.

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**FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
REDSO/ESA**

BURUNDI PROGRAM

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I. FY 2001 PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE

A. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Accord (APRA) was concluded in August 2000. All but two of the parties to the conflict signed the Accord. At the same time, REDSO was asked by Washington to put together a plan for USAID support for implementation of the Accord and to identify a list of “deliverables” that could be announced by the USG in Arusha at the signing ceremony. REDSO’s Burundi team elaborated a Transition Action Plan (TAP), which was approved after an interagency review in November 2000. The TAP covered a period of 18 months from September 1, 2000, and provided the basis for USAID assistance. The Special Objective, “Foundation for a Peaceful Transition in Burundi Established,” was expected to produce three intermediate results: an improved environment for conflict reduction, enhanced food security, and improved access to basic services. The plan was intended to cover all resource inputs – development assistance (DA), Economic Support Funds (ESF), International Disaster Assistance (IDA), and food aid. The plan was also intended to guide and to justify the USG pledge of \$70 million at a December 2000 Paris donors’ conference. On August 2, 2001, the Congress was notified of the establishment of the TAP and its Special Objective.

In a parallel action, realizing that the Transitional Action Plan could be eclipsed by fast-moving events, the Burundi team also put together a draft medium-term Integrated Strategic Plan in November-December 2000 which has been “on the shelf” since then.

Subsequent to the installation of the Burundi’s Transitional Government on November 1, 2001, a second donor conference took place in December in Geneva, at which the U.S. reiterated its support for the transition to peace by pledging \$150 million over three years, FY 2001-03. This sum included the \$70 million pledged in Paris and incorporated various sources (DA, IDA, FFP, TI).

In FY2001, the Great Lakes Justice Initiative provided \$3.5 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) for activities aimed at promoting democracy, preventing the renewal of conflict, increasing mutual understanding between ethnic groups, improving the justice system, and addressing the threat of HIV/AIDS. Twenty-four million dollars in food assistance (\$12 million in Title II food aid, and \$12 million from USDA Section 416b), and \$12 million of International Disaster Assistance provided assistance to conflict and drought victims. Targeted food distributions, water resource rehabilitation, therapeutic feeding, seed production, farming tool distributions, immunizations, and other basic health care helped to sustain seriously vulnerable groups.

B. OVERVIEW OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Given the operating constraints on the program and the lack of a cease-fire, USAID’s Burundi program produced significant results to promote achievement of the Special Objective: Foundation for a Peaceful Transition in Burundi Established. An overall goal in 2001 was to continue to expand activities, particularly the reconciliation program, into more geographic regions of Burundi to alleviate inter-communal tensions and threats of violence.

USAID’s NGO partners were able to effect significant expansion into the provinces in spite of continued or sporadic violence in certain parts of the country. Three of four reconciliation NGOs opened up-country offices. Their accomplishments substantially enhanced the environment for conflict reduction.

Search for Common Ground’s highly successful radio programming and peace dialogue at a Women’s Center in Bujumbura promoted ethnic reconciliation, increased levels of trust, and peaceful conflict resolution. The International Human Rights Law Group (IHR LG), joined by the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), strengthened the rule of law and respect for human rights. Their activities included survey research of the justice system, strengthening legal-related civil society organizations, expanding legal aid programs, and promoting peaceful change and power-sharing via improved communication and relations between civil society and government.

Food security for people affected by the three-year drought (1999-2001) was enhanced by food aid from USAID’s Food for Peace and USDA 416b resources, overseen by regular visits from USAID’s regional Food for Peace Office in Nairobi. The Africa regional unit of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance improved

access to basic services, financed seed production and distribution, rehabilitated water resources, fed malnourished children and adults, and furnished basic health services through NGO partners.

Population Services International addressed the spread of HIV/AIDS through condom social marketing, peer training, and assistance to those living with AIDS. With USAID funding, the World Health Organization vaccinated 85% of children under five years of age for polio. Finally, though not in the realm of basic services, eight Burundian students were sent to LaRoche College in Pennsylvania in 2001 for graduate-level training in technical fields such as computer science.

C. CHALLENGES

A major complication in the provision of bilateral assistance is the continuing applicability of section 508 of the Foreign Assistance Act, which generally prohibits, absent a waiver, the provision of bilateral assistance to governments that owe their existence to a military coup.

The immediate and pressing challenge is ending the armed conflict. Obstacles continue to hamper a peaceful transition in Burundi. Problems are the lack of a cease-fire, and the past unwillingness of the two main Hutu rebel groups to join the Arusha process. These problems make it difficult for Burundian civil activists, to carve out political space between extremists, to open conduits of communication between communities, to advocate equal status and political freedoms under law, and to protect free media voices.

Insecurity generated by the conflict had a significant economic impact on the country. Fear of attacks on overland transit restricts passenger traffic and makes it difficult and expensive to transport produce to the marketplace. The occasional suspension of commercial air traffic disrupts internal and international travel and air freight. Consumer prices for imported goods, including construction materials to repair war damage, fuel, and pharmaceuticals have risen due to increased transport and insurance costs. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have difficulty paying the high import duties imposed by the government on supplies for their projects. If the transition to peace is successful, Burundi will need assistance to revitalize its economy and help reduce the poverty that prevails.

The conflict also exacts a social toll on the population. Insecurity spurs families to flee the fighting and the numbers of the internally displaced in the country remain high. Children are separated from parents or guardians. Traditional community structures have eroded, leading to increasing numbers of vulnerable children. In the year 2000, there were 112,000 children identified in Burundi who required special assistance, among which 100,000 were among the poorest. As a result of flight, separation, and death, there were an estimated 7000 unaccompanied children in the country and 5000 households that are headed by children. 160,000 AIDS orphans were identified. There were also 10,000 unaccompanied Burundian children among the 180,000 Burundian children in the Tanzanian refugee camps. The provision of social services has substantially deteriorated – they are either unavailable or low quality.

Insecurity also makes it difficult for USAID partners to work outside of Bujumbura. The security situation has to be evaluated on a daily basis, and makes overland travel impractical – most NGO personnel travel out to the provinces by air. These trips are generally restricted to day trips, returning to Bujumbura the same day, rather than spending the night.

Because of the security restrictions of living in Bujumbura, it is difficult to recruit staff. USAID is fortunate to have excellent partners, but living and working in what can become a war zone at any time exacts a psychological toll. Each time someone leaves, it is difficult to recruit a replacement.

D. BENEFICIARIES

USAID-supported radio programming now reaches a national audience with news, commentary and feature programming. At least 85% of the population may benefit from Studio Ijambo radio programming which covers cross-cutting themes of peace, justice, civil society, HIV/AIDS, health, human rights, and women's rights. Many of the targeted

listeners are women, both rural and urban, from agrarian and professional backgrounds. The majority are from villages and provincial towns.

The population as a whole benefits from access to credible information that undercuts the threat of rumor or "hate radio" which has incited previous cycles of violence in the Great Lakes Region. The radio programs provide unique vehicles within Burundian society to probe and debate sensitive issues before a national audience. They also help their listeners develop the knowledge and skills to address the economic, legal and health issues that most affect their daily lives.

1.2 million Burundians received humanitarian assistance from the U.S.

A large part of the population benefited from HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness campaigns. The condom social marketing program distributed 1.45 million condoms in 2001, and has expanded its activities from Bujumbura into four provinces. The program identified 20 workers in each of four provinces to train in peer education. This program will be expanded into 5 more provinces in 2002. In addition to youth, HIV/AIDS prevention training focused on women with multiple partners and long distance drivers. 1315 prostitutes were tested for HIV/AIDS.

Youth programs target young people, university students as well as working or unemployed youth, who are at high risk of being swayed to engage in violent behavior. Youth Centers established in Bujumbura and two provinces enabled experienced youth coordinators and conflict resolution trainers to organize sporting events, concerts, summer camps, and volunteer work to bring together Hutu and Tutsi youth for mutually-enjoyable and non-threatening occasions.

GLJI partners have followed up on these activities organizing similar meetings training workshops throughout the countryside. They have been quick to respond with counseling, support and intervention for emergencies such as the temporary displacement of some 6,000 women and children following a rebel foray in eastern Ruyigi this fall.

E. SPECIAL OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT

695-005: Foundation for a Peaceful Transition in Burundi Established

Overall, the SPO met expectations in spite of a difficult operational context characterized by conflict, insecurity, and a deteriorating economy. USAID partners met, and in some cases exceed, expectations to expand and deepen programs nationwide. Perhaps most significantly, inter-communal exchanges were sustained throughout periods of intensified conflict. A deepened spirit of collaboration and synergy between conflict mitigation and HIV/AIDS programs was effected, leading to stronger programs and better results.

1. IR 1: ENVIRONMENT FOR CONFLICT REDUCTION IMPROVED

The Special Objective peace and reconciliation activities provided greater access to conflict mitigation training, inter-communal dialogue, independent media and community development programs --- including adult literacy, dance camps for children, and rebuilding houses destroyed in the fighting in the Spring of 2001. The training programs, field programs for local associations, and community projects were focused primarily in the central, northern, and eastern areas of country. They were designed to foster inter-ethnic contact, communication, and understanding. In FY 2001, USAID partner field operations reached approximately 70% more Burundians than they did in past years.

Through nationally broadcast "round table" discussions and phone-in programs Burundians were able to question officials directly and express their opinions to a national audience. Additionally, USAID organized working groups of Burundians from across the political spectrum and legal experts to establish a "Truth and Reconciliation Commission" to investigate past crimes and create a procedure for accountability. Additionally, USAID provided support to the International Monitoring Commission.

More specifically, the media programs provided access to credible information that undercuts the threat of rumor or "hate radio" which has incited previous cycles of violence in the Great Lakes Region. The radio

programs proved to be an important means within Burundian society to probe and debate sensitive issues before a national audience. They helped listeners develop the knowledge and skills to address the economic, legal and health issues that most affect their daily lives. Programs have featured efforts to win equal inheritance rights for women and discussion on how villagers in the hillsides are dealing with the rumors/anxieties raised by returning refugees.

The programs extended the boundaries of political discourse, taking up formerly taboo issues of Burundian history for discussion and providing a forum for voices that have been denied access to the official media. The media broadcasts reached 90% of the national population.

When the new government of transition was inaugurated on November 1, 2001, GLJI partner "Studio Ijambo" did a first-time live broadcast from correspondents throughout the country, soliciting the opinions from average Burundians on "what the transition meant to them, relaying the official proceedings from Bujumbura, as well as interviews with members of the freshly minted government. Some of the new ministers had just returned to the country after years in exile and people were keen to hear their views first-hand.

Emerging civil society organizations -- crucial agents in any future transition efforts -- developed their capacity to identify, plan, and implement small-scale development activities. Three hundred women's groups and associations were trained in techniques to encourage dialogue and understanding. With confidence and motivation provided by USAID partner training, some of these groups and their leaders testified before the UN Human Rights Commission. They are becoming visible actors on the national scene. They are also helping to shape public opinion and chart a path towards a post-conflict society.

There is both anecdotal and analytic evidence that suggests the increased reach of conflict mitigation programs are having an impact. For example, early in the year when the army was battling a rebel force who had occupied the Kinama neighborhood on the outskirts of Bujumbura, demonstrations for International Women's Day were banned. Tutsi women's groups organized solidarity visits to Hutu women displaced by the fighting. They provided rice and beans from their own larders to women now living in muddy, open fields. They went further and organized their own Women's Day program in a public park, conducting workshops on the status of vulnerable women. A "Peace Banner" where the women exchanged messages between ethnic communities was featured in the extensive radio/television coverage of the event. This was the most significant inter-ethnic meeting during the fighting.

This episode was followed by two failed coup attempts and continuing fighting throughout the countryside. Despite this backdrop of violence, the conflict between the army and the rebels did not degenerate into widespread inter-communal reprisals. Burundian analysts have noted that USAID programs have played a role in averting violence: giving people hope that there is scope for alternative action, independent of the combatants or political extremists who thrive in an atmosphere of fear and polarization.

Young people -- university students as well as working or unemployed youth who are at high risk of being swayed to engage in violent behavior -- are important beneficiaries of USAID programs in Burundi. Youth Centers established in Bujumbura and two provinces brought together Hutu and Tutsi youth to focus on a common goal or enjoyable event rather than societal tensions. Some examples include:

1. The Hope Music Tour took musical groups of several ethnicities through six provinces, giving concerts which were attended by 13,000 young people.
2. A Bob Marley Commemoration Concert was attended by 500 young people from different ethnicities.
3. Sixty schools participated in a Children's Theatre Competition.
4. The Day of the African Child brought together UN, non-governmental, and Government of Burundi organizations to create an event in which 5000 children presented performances.
5. Summer day camps were sponsored in Bujumbura for 300 children, including 75 homeless children.

Youth groups also organized 3 inter-ethnic football tournaments and assisted humanitarian organizations to distribute relief supplies in an emergency.

USAID partners supported Burundian human rights/ legal groups to investigate the status of political prisoners, treatment of youth and female prisoners and advocate legal protection for the most vulnerable groups in society, including the internally displaced and the Batwa minority. Our partners have taken on land tenure issues through conferences and publications which seek to inform the widest audience as to the

practical steps of seeking legal redress. They have also focused on environmental use, a growing concern due to population growth and availability of arable land.

Together, these activities resulted in a better-informed, more engaged citizenry, a prerequisite for a successful transition.

2. IR 2: FOOD SECURITY ENHANCED

Humanitarian Assistance

With funding of \$12 million in FY 2001, USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance targeted seriously vulnerable communities throughout Burundi. Funding supported NGO and UN partners that operated supplementary nutrition programs, reestablished infant growth monitoring, repaired health facilities, provided essential medicines, organized immunization campaigns, rehabilitated water resources, and provided seeds and tools to rural farm families.

U.S. food assistance also served vulnerable groups. Over 1.2 million people received humanitarian assistance from USAID and other US government agencies. The program provided relief via direct, targeted feeding of internally displaced and other vulnerable families in the highly food insecure areas of Burundi. It provided food to the supplementary and therapeutic feeding centers. It focused on the agricultural sector through the World Food Program's (WFP's) seed protection rations distributed in conjunction with FAO's seeds and tools program. In addition, the Office of Food for Peace provided food assistance to Burundian refugees in neighboring Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Approximately \$70 million in humanitarian assistance was provided to support Burundian refugees in camps in Tanzania, through Food For Peace and PRM. From an economic point of view, putting more resources into conflict reduction would be less costly than dealing with the results of conflict through humanitarian relief.

3. IR 3: ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES IMPROVED

USAID's FY 2001 program results include at least incremental improvements in Burundians' access to basic health, water, and education services.

HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention was an important focus this year. USAID partner, Population Services International (PSI) launched a condom social marketing and prevention campaign for high-risk groups, including young people. Other GLJI partners have initiated several activities to promote HIV/AIDS awareness and practical steps to deal with the socioeconomic consequences. These include a popular radio drama about how a family copes with the HIV/AIDS challenge. Also youth concerts, sporting events (which encourage inter-ethnic understanding) and legal clinics to help empower widows and aid HIV/AIDS orphans. At USAID's behest, NGO partners strove to effect synergy between their disparate activities and this effort paid off.

PSI's condom social marketing campaign distributed 1.45 million condoms and PSI expanded its activities from Bujumbura to four additional provinces, extending important education and prevention services to vulnerable rural populations. Awareness campaigns targeted groups considered particularly at-risk including young people, women with multiple partners, and long distance drivers. A total of 80 people in four provinces were trained as trainers in peer education. This is a useful strategy to increasing the scope of awareness and prevention campaigns in the provinces. As part of a new voluntary testing program, 1315 commercial sex workers and 10 long distance truck drivers were tested for HIV/AIDS.

USAID increased access to other basic health and water services through the re-establishment of infant growth monitoring programs, rehabilitation of health facilities, provision of essential medicines, support for immunization programs and rehabilitation of water resources. Supported by USAID funding, the World Health Organization polio vaccination campaign inoculated 85% of all children under the age of five. This includes children in conflict-prone southeastern provinces where NGOs and government health workers had previously been denied access.

Finally, eight Burundian students began undergraduate studies in the United States on USAID scholarships. These students were selected by educators and civic leaders based on academic excellence and their capacity to contribute to rebuilding the country. The students were a diverse cross-section of Burundian society: male and female, Hutu and Tutsi, Muslim and Christian, rural and urban, poor and middle-class.

III. PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

December 3, 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes	No x	NA		
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?					
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?					
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met	Not Met		
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
8 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
9 a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total X		
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)			X		
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)					
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)					
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.					
12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met		
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
14 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No x	N/A		
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met		
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened					
19 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged					
20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted					
21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	YES X	N/A		
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged					
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male 315,000	Female 315,000	Total 630,000		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
27	Number of beneficiaries					

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)					
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)					
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)					
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy					

HIV/AIDS Report

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

<p>a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)</p> <p>9</p> <p>b. Total condom sales (2002 target)</p>	<p>1.45 million</p> <p>1.8 million</p>				
<p>a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>10</p> <p>b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)</p>	<p>Male</p>	<p>Female</p>	<p>Total</p>		
<p>11 Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?</p>					
<p>a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>12</p> <p>b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)</p>	<p>Male</p>	<p>Female</p>	<p>Total</p>		
<p>a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)</p> <p>13</p> <p>b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)</p>	<p>Male</p>	<p>Female</p>	<p>Total</p>		
<p>a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>14</p> <p>b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)</p>	<p>Male</p>	<p>Female</p>	<p>Total</p>		

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix		

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE: Status and Plans

Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. An IEE will be prepared to cover Development Assistance (\$3.0 million) activities, which will support grassroots-level activities to help producers get their agricultural activities back to a sustainable level.

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. No compliance documentation has been produced to date, as the Burundi NPC program has been in an emergency and transition mode from 1993 to date, and is only now beginning to engender programs from the DA account. As the program evolves, every effort will be made to assure environmental compliance and to the extent possible, actions will be taken beyond compliance, i.e., to seek to apply the environmental review process to add value and quality to transition and development programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SUMMARY:

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 01 and previous	FY 02 actions expected	Comments
Transition Action Plan for Burundi			
DA Revitalization of Agriculture Sector	N/A	IEE will be submitted by September 2002 to cover DA funded activities	New, actions to be determined.
AFR/SD/SA's Equity and Growth through Economic Research	N/A	N/A	AFR/SD: Grants for policy analysis, covered by AFR/SD Cat. Excl.
Africa Special Self-Help Program	N/A	N/A	SSH: Small grants (most \$2,000 or less) to fund activities that will have an immediate impact, such as for small wells, building classrooms, equipment for womens' cooperatives, etc. Not normally subject to env. review
CSMH HIV/AIDS/Health Care System Support	N/A	N/A	
ESF Scholarships	N/A	N/A	
CSMH Child Basic Survival	N/A	N/A	
CSMH Polio Immunization	N/A	N/A	
DCHA/OTI activities	N/A	N/A	
Numerous OFDA programs	N/A	N/A	OFDA: exempt from env. Review; incl. water & sanitation for IDPs, etc.
Great Lakes Justice Initiative: International Foundation for Election Systems & Search for Common Ground	<i>29glji1.iee, 9/14/99.</i> Dialogue and conflict resolution fora. Technical assistance only -- categorically excludable	Activities limited to GLJI and humanitarian relief, do not require environmental compliance actions at present.	Currently GLJI (for DRC, Rwanda, Burundi) involves approaches which have no potential for environmental impact.